THE DAILY JOURNAL THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1896. Washington Office-1410 Pennsylvania Avenue

Telephone Calls. Jusiness Office. 238 | Editorial Rooms. A 86 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL WHEN PURNISHED BY AGENTS. ally, per week, by carrier..... Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier.... 20 cts WEEKLY.

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Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places— PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de NEW YORK-Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and Astor CHICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel and P

O. News Co., 91 Adams street. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., Se

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

Yes, of course, the young Emperor of Germany is somewhat aggressive and given to swagger, but how about your-

self, Mr. Bull?

friends the President had in financial circles in that city are silenced by the cumulative blunders in his last bond call.

A movement is on foot in Chicago to investigate the charges against the grand jury, which are that the bucket shops which "saw" that tribunal escaped in-

Governor Matthews has said he would not accept the presidential nomination on a gold platform, but probably he would not refuse it if presented on a sil-

Those who have noted the conduct and words of Senator Vest have reason to conclude that he has never survived his disappointment and rage because the Confederacy failed.

The people used to say that though Mr. Cleveland blundered he meant well, but they are fast reaching the conclusion that he is a trickster as well as a blunderer, insincere as well as ignorant.

It is gratifying to know that while our foreign relations are drifting and our finances going from bad to worse, Congress is giving close attention to the patronage of both houses.

If the Emperor of Germany had shown a part of his indignation at Great Britain because it does not take the initiative in the Armenian affair he would have a great deal of sympathy in this country.

The British are so very angry with the war Emperor of Germany that they are likely to forget the Venezuelan affair. Besides, if there should be trouble between those two a neutral in this quarter is desirable

The New York World publishes pages of dispatches from banks in the interior of the country which indicate that they will bid for a lot of the advertised loan There is no reason why they should not unless they can do better with their

If the President of the Transvaal republic liberates Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners now in his hands, as the dispatches indicate, he will show more magnanimity than the British government would have done under similar circumstances.

If the Transvaal republic should demand a money indemnity from England on account of Dr. Jameson's raid it for the settlement of international diswould be a turning of the tables. Generally it is England that makes such | well received and favorably entertained demands, with some little power as the by the United States. Of all nations rty of the second part.

There is no means of ascertaining the amount of gold in this country, but the estimates run from \$500,000,000 to \$700,-000,000. There is enough to take up the loan several times, and enough to spare If we did not spend so much abroad for merchandise we can supply ourselves.

A Representative in Congress is reported as saying that of sixty bills which have been sent to him by constituents providing for the removal of the charge of desertion there is no possible merit than three. It may be added one of these bills would have been presented if the removal of the charge of desertion is not necessary to obtain a pension.

Some of the free-trade papers are now demanding free ships, to the end that the United States may purchase foreign ships and enter a business which has no profits because of sharp competition. We could not compete in the freight carrying, but we could call back very easily the production of over \$100,000,000 worth of merchandise which the present tariff law has given to foreigners.

Henry M. Stanley, now a member of the British Parliament, is doing some pretty strong talking for the United States and the Monroe doctrine. "No utterance can be too decided," he said to a correspondent, "no warning too grave no action too vigorous to use in defense of the American right to speak and act on all affairs relating to the Northern and Southern American continents."

A correspondent in Franklin asks the Journal to give the names of others than Representative Overstreet who sented bills relative to the method of paying pensions. The statement was taken from a press dispatch, and is of no consequence except that, if others are interested, it shows that Mr. Overstreet is leading in a very important matter, as the Journal has frequently stated. Mr. Overstreet's bill or bills are regarded as so important by the pension committee of the House that he has been asked to present their merits to its mem-

bers.

popular branch of Congress, been so decidedly hostile to the free coinage of silbeen a Congress for years in which the friends and foes of that measure were the most numerous. In this Connumber the silverites by two to one. caried by the Republicans in November by a large majority on a sound money place in the world's money it will be by international action-a fact which such men as Senators Teller and Wolcott should be able to see.

POSSIBILITY OF EUROPEAN WAR.

A European war is always imminent. and the conditions are such that it is never very remote. Europe itself is an armed camp. Each one of the great powers maintains an army or navy, one or both, so large as to be a terrible burden on the people, and always it is only a question of time when these forces will be brought in action. The spark that will fire the train is always approaching from some quarter. It is almost an inevitable result of the military system of Europe that every one of the great powers should show a readiness to fight on any provocation. Their jealousy and distrust of each other compel the maintenance of great standing military establishments, and in order to keep them in good fighting order every government has to cultivate a spirit of military touchiness and a sort of "swagger" which implies that war is a more honorable and manly way of settling disputes than arbitration. When to this A Cincinnati paper says that what few is added the fact that each one of the powers already lays claim to some possession which the others dispute it is evident that war is never far distant.

It was inevitable that England and Germany should soon or late come in ollision in Africa. They are both aggressive powers, both already have extensive possessions in Africa, and both are determined to hold what they have and get more. . England's policy has been to contract the lines around the Transvaal republic, colonize the country with British subjects and eventually absorb it. Her claim of suzerainty, based on the treaty with the Transvaal government of 1884, has afforded her an excellent leverage for pushing her plans, and if Dr. Jameson's raid had been successful the days of the Transvaal government would have been numbered, and British suzerainty would have been changed from a diplomatic claim to an established fact.

The position taken by Emperor William is a logical necessity of the situation. It means that Germany has determined to draw the line against British aggression in South Africa, and it may foreshadow a long and bloody contest between the two powers for ascendency in the dark continent. Such a contest, once begun, would, of course, lead to a general European war.

WHY NOT ARBITRATION? The American correspondent of the London Chronicle has been doing some effective work in the way of bringing about a better understanding in England of the true state of public feeling in this country relative to the Venezuelan controversy. He has caused a marked change in the course of the Chronicle, and no doubt a proportional one in the views of many of its readers. Just now he is making an earnest effort to bring about a peaceable solution of the question by arbitration, not between England and Venezuela, but between England and the United States. He says: If Lord Salisbury will say that, although he must maintain his refusal to arbitrate on Venezuela by itself, he is prepared to conclude a treaty with the United States, under which all questions failing of diplomatic settlement shall be submitted to arbitration, and that this, of course, would Venezuela, as the greater includes the less, the American government, I know, will receive his communication with warm sympathy. Herein is a dignified and, indeed, the most simple and friendly escape from the deadlock.

The correspondent is probably correct in saying that a proposition or suggestion for a general treaty of arbitration putes coming from England would be these two should be most willing to submit their disputes to that mode of settlement. Both are already in a measure committed to the policy. There have been more arbitrations between the United States and Great Britain than between any other two nations. In fact, the cases of arbitration between the two great English-speaking nations almost outnumber all others combined. The treaty of Ghent, following the war of 1812, provided for three distinct arbitrations to settle boundary disputes and the ownership of certain islands. In 1826 Great Britain paid the United States compensation for negro slaves wrongdecision was made by the Emperor of Russia and the amount fixed by a commission. An arbitration of questions arising out of the fisheries disputes was held in 1853-54, and another of a boundary dispute in 1869. The treaty of Washington of May, 1871, provided for four arbitrations, the most important being that of the Alabama claims in favor of the United States. And, finally, there was the Bering sea arbitration, the conclusion of which is still pending. This government has also had two cases of arbitrations with Spain, two with Mexico, three with Hayti, two with Venezuela and a number with other South American states. Altogether the United States has entered into forty-seven agreements for the arbitration of inter-

acted as arbitrator of disputes between other countries. In June, 1883, Senator Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a joint resolution requesting the leaving \$33,000,000 of the gold drawn out President "to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between gold drawn from the reserve has rethe two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means." In 1874 a reso- tle adverse balances in foreign markets. lution in favor of general arbitration was It has been stated time and again that passed by the House of Representatives. | the Morgan syndicate had the supply of In 1888 a memorial was presented to gold nearly cornered in this country. If Congress, signed by 233 members of the this is the case, then it is fair to assume At no time in nearly twenty years has British Parliament, urging the conclu- that the President's syndicate has been

national disputes, and has seven times

ments which cannot be adjusted by dip-

tional American congress held in Washington in 1889 contained the following: The republics of North, Central and South America hereby adopt arbitration as a printiple of American international law for the settlement of the differences, disputes, or r more of them. Arbitration shall be obigatory in all controversies concerning dipterritories, indemnities, the right of naviga-

forcement of treaties. In transmitting this agreement Congress, President Harrison said its ratification would "constitute one of the happiest and most hopeful incidents in he history of the western hemisphere." Unfortunately, the treaty was never formally ratified, but this government was otherwise fully committed to the principle it embodied. In June, 1893, the British House of Commons unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of an agreement between England and the United States-not mentioning any other country-for a permanent tribunal of arbitration to settle international disputes between the two countries.

It is evident from what has been said that as between themselves both England and the United States are comtion as a better mode than war of set-England would propose such a mode of | than ever. settlement at this time it would undoubtedly be accepted by the United States, and would furnish for both countries an honorable way out of the present

WANTS THE LOAN TO FAIL.

There is a growing feeling that the President does not desire his so-called popular loan to succeed. If he had so desired it would have been offered in such a way that the people could have subscribed. Now, individuals who would take a few hundred dollars of the loan are debarred by the difficulties connected with making bids. If the President had announced that on the 1st day of February bonds would be put on sale in some public depository in every county, at a fixed price, there is every reason to believe that the loan would have been popular in its success. But if the form in which the loan is advertised is against its success there is still another reason Less than a year ago the President made a contract to deliver 4-per-cent. bonds at a premium of a little over 4 per cent These bonds, as soon as they were put upon the market, commanded over 116 This fact caused the country to believe that he had not made the best trade which could be made for the treasury. It was asserted with much vehemence that if the bonds had been offered to the highest bidder the government would have realized from 112 to 115 for them. Now, it stands to reason that if it should be shown by the success of a popular loan that the bonds of last year could have been sold for 110 or 112 the President is placed in a very awkward position before the country. The man who lost the treasury nearly \$10,000,000 on th sale of \$62,000,000 of bonds could not again appear in his old role of the Infallible One. His bad trade would stick to him during his public career. Whenever, after such an expose, Mr. Cleveland should become dogmatic in opinion his foes would recall his failure of judgment when he sold a bond worth 116 for

Therefore, in view of the form of the advertisement for bids and of the un fortunate position before the country which the sale of the present bonds for a considerably better price than those disposed of a year ago would place the President, it is fair to assume that he will not weep if the loan he has advertised should fail.

THE SYNDICATE AND THE "ENDLESS CHAIN."

While a large part of the gold which is drained from the treasury by the "endless chain" goes abroad to pay adverse trade balances, treasury figures show that a considerable portion of it remains in this country. Jan. 1, 1895, the amount of gold in the reserve was \$86,-000,000. By the sale of bonds \$65,000,000 was received, making \$151,000,000 as the amount which is to be accounted for. Dec. 31, 1895, the amount of reserve was \$63,000,000, which indicates that \$88,000,-000 of gold was drawn from the reserve \$1,204,960, awarded by arbitration, as during the year 1895. The net exports of gold during 1895 were \$74,000,000. If fully taken during the war of 1812. The | no gold had been added to the stock during the year the treasury transactions would leave \$14,000,000 to be ac counted for. During the year 1895 \$59,-000,000 of gold were coined. That is, the gold stock of the United States was increased that amount during the year. Add to this the \$14,000,000 drawn from the reserve in excess of the total export, and the gold stock of the United States outside of the reserve was increased \$73,-000,000 during 1895. If the production of gold, instead of the coinage, were taken as the increase of the stock the gain would be less, namely, about \$55,000,000.

There is another interesting fact: Dec. 1. 1894, there was \$111,000,000 of gold in the treasury. At the close of January, two months later, and just before the President made his contract with the syndicate, there was but \$44,000,000 of gold in the treasury, \$67,000,000 having been drawn out in sixty days. The net exports of gold for the two months. December and January, were \$34,000,000, of the treasury during those two months

in this country. There is but one inference to be drawn from the foregoing figures, and that is that a very considerable portion of the mained in this country. The "endless chain" has been worked for other purposes than to get gold for export to set-

States and Great Britain which should | agents of the Morgan syndicate have stipulate "that any differences or dis- been withdrawing gold from the treasver as at present. There has not putes arising between the two govern- ury reserve in order to make the necessity for another issue of bonds imperalomatic agency shall be referred to ar- tive. That syndicate undoubtedly has were not evenly divided or the friends bitration." This petition was brought its gold in hand which it had drawn from over by a deputation of Englishmen, in- | the treasury to take another loan. There gress the friends of sound money out- cluding several members of Parliament, is now no doubt that the President had which was welcomed in New York by a arranged with that syndicate for another Nor should it be forgotten that the Illi- public meeting. At this meeting a reso- loan, and the bonds would have been nois district in which the free silver lution was adopted requesting the Mayor issued by this time if a demand had not sentiment was overwhelming in June was of New York to appoint a committee of been made for a popular loan. If the arfive to urge the same matter upon Con- rangement had not been intereferd with gress. This committee was headed by the gold would have soon been in the platform. When silver comes to a larger | the eminent publicist David Dudley | treasury, whereupon the Morgan syndicate would again begin to pump it back The treaty formulated by the interna- into their vaults preparatory for another issue of bonds.

There was a convention in Oklahoma City yesterday of delegates representing the different counties and reservations in controversies that may arise between two Oklahoma, to start a movement to bring the Territory in as a State as soon as omatic and consular privileges, boundaries, possible. Oklahoma is fully qualified for statehood, and ought to be admitted as tion and the validity, construction and ensoon as the legal preliminaries can be arranged. According to the last annual report of her Governor she has 275,000 inhabitants. This is more than many Territories have had when admitted, and more than Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Utah or Wyoming has now. .

If Mr. Cleveland has started in to show contempt for newspaper correspondents and reporters by the suppression or in the manner of giving out important official news he has done a very foolish thing. Newspaper correspondents and reporters may not be gifted with infinite wisdom, but even Presidents are not always as wise and infallible as they imagine themselves. Mr. Cleveland would much better cultivate more friendmitted to the general policy of arbitra- ly relations with newspaper men than make war on them. He is likely to need tling their international disputes. If friends during the next year or so more

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Failed.

"Watts, you know something about this Transvaal affair, don't you?' "I thought I did, until I tried to tell my wife something about it."

Was It a Compliment? "Yes, sir," said the fat gentleman in the oc-good clothes, "I am a self-made man." "You look it." said the blase individual, and the self-made man is not sure whether he was complimented or not

The Nice Young Man. "Mr. Billiss is such a nice young man," said

"That's all you know about it," said the young niece. "He is nothing of the sort He is just the jolliest company imaginable." A Social Promoter.

"I don't like these gas fires," said the old-fashioned person. "The old wood fire was far more conducive to sociability.' "You are talking through your hat," remarked the modern man. "I know of more than fifty men who have got acquainted with one another just by coming together in the

street cars and berating the gas company.' Senator Hill thinks social dissipation in Washington not only responsible for much waste of time, but for a waste of energy that incapacitates for business. "I attribute a good many foolish blunders made by public men of late," he says, "to too much society and not enough attention to and study of public affairs." He is probably more than half right. Agen

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Kaiser William pauses to remark that he meant all he said to President Kruger and oesn't care who knows it,-Chicago Record. Stick right up to them, Billy. The British on't want a fight with you. If they should insist on being belligerent, though, give us chance at them first .- Cincinnati Enquirer. William the Sudden has given a great shock to the nerves of John Bull. Such lack of respect for his elders is very reprehensible-according to English standards of in-ternational conduct.-Boston Journal.

Mr. William Hohenzollern, of Germany, has very little use of his left hand, but Lord Salisbury must have noticed that he can twist the British lion's tail quite vigorously with the other hand.-Chicago Tribune.

War, under the existing conditions, would be a terribly serious and perilous experiment for our English kinsmen. There will be no war with Germay over the Transvaal the Queen and the court can prevent it. -Hartford Courant

It is asserted that Germany's action has been heard with delight in every capital on the continent of Europe. If this is true it is of vast significance, for the combined navies of Europe could sweep Great Britain from the seas, and permit the landing of troops on her own soil .- Louisville Courier-

Naturally, therefore, Germans take considerable satisfaction, which their Empero expresses with his habitual, brutal frankness, in seeing a forcible check put to the grabbing, grasping, intriguing, nagging practices of the British in any part, no matter what, of the enormous region which has late been opened for the competition of Europe.-Boston Advertiser.

Great Britain will not fight Germany. Great Britain will not fight any first-class power. Great Britain will fight no more great wars. No country that cannot feed self can venture into a great war now. What in the past was the chief resource of Great Britain's strength and supremacy has become by reason of the growth of fleets and navies of other nations her fatal

weakness.-Chicago Times-Herald. There is little probability that Premier Salisbury would have made any stand upon the Transvaal attempt had it not been for Kaiser Wilhelm's defiance. Nor is it now likely that the British lion will do more than growl and lash its tail. The young German war lord is notorious for his rashness and his theatricalness. The powers are like the conspirators in "The Critic"-so adly entagled that they are obliged to rop their swords.—Philadelphia Record.

The German Emperor has spoken with no uncertain sound. He promptly congratulated President Kruger upon his victory over Jameson and has since given audience at Berlin to a representative of the Boer government. He has shown in the strongest and most direct possible manner his sympathy with the Boers and his disapproval British aggressions upon them. much further he is prepared to go in the matter it would be hazardous to conjecture. New York Tribune.

The English are mad because Dr. Jameson failed, and Emperor William, in his message, covertly sneered at the failure abortive venture is pursued further. The Emperor's message blocks the game of the British government. Under the plea of looking after her misguided subjects, Engand might even now interfere to embarrass and injure the Transvaal Republic, but the eror's warning is as plain as though had called out, "Hands off!" It is this which creates consternation and chagrin in

England.-Baltimore American. INDIANA PRESS OPINION.

Borrowing gold does not cover the defi-The people must cover the deficits their votes.-Vincennes Commercial. The Cleveland administration is creating a big national debt which will have to be wiped out by future Republican administrations.-Wabash Plain Dealer.

Two hundred and sixty-two millions bonds since this administration came in What a record for a political party to make in time of peace!-Crawfordsville Journal. The administration's idea of a popular loan seems to consist of a toplofty promise to the people and a secret bond contract with a greedy syndicate.-Lafayette Cour-

in power it might be a good idea to make public sentiment, as represented in the sion of a treaty between the United | working the "endless chain"-that the the office of bond negotiator to the admin-

istration an elective one. Then the people would have a say in the matter.—Gosher

More tariff and less bonds would give the

people better satisfaction in these days of government deficiencies, Cleveland administrations and Wilson industry destroying APPLICATIONS FOR BLANKS, BUT NO measurds.-South Bend Times. It is a close question whether Salisbury with his foreign affairs is in greater trouble than Cleveland is with his domestic affairs. Both seem to have more than they can

manage.-Richmond Palladium. The bond issue is upon the country, but had President Cleveland and his party in Congress joined hands with the Republicans to increase the revenue more bonds would have been unnecessary .- Muncle Times. If Mr. Cleveland has invited proposals for a popular loan to prove that a popular loan is impossible and that there is no resource but a syndicate, the people have the oppor-tunity to settle his doubts decisively. Four per cent. of the deposits in the national and savings banks would more than meet the government's demands.-Terre Haute Ex-

AFFAIRS OF THE NAVY

SECRETARY HERBERT URGES CON-STRUCTION OF TORPEDO BOATS.

He Also Wants Authority to Enlist 1,000 Marines and Sailors-Condition of the Monitors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent to the Senate a reply to the resolution asking for his opinion as to whether it would be advantageous to the naval service to contract for six battle ships instead of the two authorized on the basis of the bids now before the department. The Secretary says the two ships authorized have already been contracted for further considered. He is of the opinion. on the contrary, that the building of other ships should be open to competition. He thinks there would be no necessity for decountry. He thinks ten days' notice would be sufficient time. The Secretary also renews his recommendation that the building of at least twelve new torpedo boats be authorized, and recommends that if this action be taken the number which any one contractor may build be not made too small, for the reason that if they are awarded in large lots they can be built at cheaper prices. He also recommends that if the additional torpedo boats are author ized, permission be given to build them o different sizes, and that the limit to the cost of the vessels be made in the aggregate instead of on the individual boats he says, "discretion as to the dimen sions of the several boats be given to the department they may be built of various sizes and it would thus be possible to give some of them a greater rate of speed than would be possible if all were of the same size and all cost the same amount. The Navy Department took steps to-day to learn how soon all monitors now under con struction could be equipped for service in case of emergency. The various bureau chiefs were consulted and reports made as

to the length of time each branch of work required. From this it appears that the low free-board monitor Monadnock, now at Mare island, will be ready by Feb. 1. The Miantonomoh, a double-turreted monitor, now out of commission at League island, can be made ready for service in fourteen days. The testing of her new pneumatic steering apparatus is about the only feat ure requiring time. The low free-board monitor Terror, now at New York, will require sixty days to be made ready for ser-These three craft will make a powerful acquisition to the available naval ves-They are fully equipped with armor, and the few days required for making them ready for sea will be spent on minor finishing touches. It is expected also that the ram Katahdin will be ready for service at an early day. The department is in com munication with the Bath iron works as to certain minor changes in the vessel, and General Hyde, of the Bath company, will

be here to-morrow to make necessary arrangements A test of fifteen tons of naval armor plate, representing the barbette armor of the battle ship Iowa and the turrets of the cruiser Brooklyn, was made at Indian Head proving ground to-day. An eight-inch plate was used as a representative of the entire group. A shot was fired from a six-inch gun, the projectile being a six-inch Wheeler steel-pointed shell, exploded with a velocity of 1.700 feet. The condition of the test was that the plate should withstand all the effects of the shot, but it failed to meet requirements. The plate was not only cracked, but broken into three large pieces rendering it entirely worthless. The naval officers present considered the plate the worst ever offered for test. The result necessitates the temporary rejection of the entire group of armor of which this plate was representative, but a further test will be made on another plate, as the Carnegie company has the right under the contract

to a second test. New Revenue Cutters Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- Senator Cullon to-day introduced two bills, one for the conservice on the great lakes and the other for two similar vessels for service on th Pacific coast. The cost of the cutters for the lakes is limited to \$200,000 each and the others \$400,000 each. In presenting the bills Mr. Cullom had read a letter from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin in Republicans refrain from participating department that at least two revenue cutters, additional to the one now being constructed at Cleveland, O., should be provided for service on the great lakes. Your suggestion that several good vessels should Your be provided for lake service is in perfect accord with the views of the department. Mr. Hamlin also recommends an additional number of cutters for service on the Pacific "The vessels now there are." he says, "all of very old and obsolete type of construction, all of them too small and too slow to meet the service required of them. Vessels required for service on the Pacific coast should be of size, general dimensions and capacity to enable them to take and keep the sea under all conditions with a cruising radius of not less than 2,500

More Jack Tars Needed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- Senator Hale reported from the committee on naval affairs an original bill authorizing the enlistment of additional men. The bill was prepared at the Navy Department and was sent to the naval committee with a letter from Secretary Herbert, giving the department's reasons for desiring the legislation. The bill authorizes the enlistment of 1,000 additional men, and also extends to the President the discretion to increase the enlistent from the naval reserve indefinitely in case of exigency. The Secretary says, in his statement to the committee, that the numeriof men authorized by existing law is sufficient to equip the vessels which

arelat any one time in commission. dds. "a new vessel is to be sent to some ship in service must go out of public exigency, it should become sary to place all the vessels of our in actual service at the same time it ld be impossible to do so for want of stantly recurring emergencies of the service and the number of vessels soon to be oleted, the urgent necessity for the enlistment of 1,000 additional men becomes Mr. Herbert says that the second provision of the bill is intended to make reasonable provision for emergencies may at any moment occur, and which might arise when Congress was not Clean Scores in Eight Events.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 8.-The following clean scores were made in to-day's contests at the midwinter shoot: Twenty

singles, Vandyke, Redwing, Sargent, Haney, twenty singles, Parmalee, Latham, Young, Piaty, Calhoun, Whitworth; twenty singles. Sargent; twenty singles, Heikes, Latham Whitworth; twenty singles, Budde, Parma-lee, Latham, Fulford, Piaty, Highouse, Burkhardt; twenty singles, Gumm, Connors twenty singles, Gumm, Elliott, Redwing Fulford, Marshall, Highouse; twenty singles, Elliott, W. Miller.

Afraid of "Pope Bob."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 8.-The municipal authorities of Little Rock to-day re-fused Col. Robert G. Ingersoil permission to lecture in this city on Sunday evening. In-gersoll desired to deliver a non-religious lec-

FORMAL PROPOSALS RECEIVED.

No Concerted Movement by Bankers to Protect the Gold Reserve, Which Continues to Dwindle.

TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE

FINANCE COMMITTEE TO REPORT IT WITH ONLY VERBAL CHANGES.

Possibility of a Free-Coinage Rider Discussed by the Republican Caucus-The Bond Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The treasury today lost \$430,000 in gold bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve \$57,816,024. Nothing is known at the Treasury Department, so far as can be learned, of any concerted movement by the bankers to protect the reserve by making gold deposits, and up to the hour of closing the statement published yesterday that Zimmerman & Forshey, bullion dealers of New York, had deposited \$500,000, had not been verified by Assistant Treasurer Jordan. In fact, the only considerable deposit during the last several weeks was made yesterday by the Mercantile National Bank, which exchanged | side are Senators Bacon and Gordon, of \$500,000 in gold for currency. So far as can and that the department does not deem it be learned, the situation shows no signs of advisable to recommend that any bids al- improvement, and no surprise would be felt | will be very close and that perhaps free ready received and not accepted should be here if heavy shipments of gold should be made on each of the fast-going European steamers for some time to come. Arrangements are being perfected at the treasury for the printing of the new bonds, and a lay in getting bids on other new ships, as | number of applications for blanks to be the department's plans for battle ships are used in making bids are being received by | Colorado, who has been absent in Europe familiar to all the ship builders in the each mail. No formal bids, however, have for some months, was present in the Senate the present fiscal year to-day reached \$20,-

A dispatch from New York says: It is learned from a number of prominent banks in this city that they have been requested often in the past few days to open gold accounts. These requests have come from customers, including some banks in the interior. The banks, however, have invariably responded in the negative to such requests, citing the fact that they would not be justified by the clearing-house agreement in opening gold accounts. The result has been that banks with large vault room have received a good deal of gold in the last few days, which they are now merely holding as safe-deposit agents for the account of country banks. Some of this gold has come from points as far West as Chicago, and | declined to yield. Accordingly, at 12:50 the bankers say that if the amount so held could be announced it would be a genuine surprise to the street. Most of this is gold that has not been in the treasury vaults for many months. The shipments of gold by to-day's steamers amounted to \$2,723,620.

The Fourth National Bank has deposited \$500,000 gold at the subtreasury in exchange for greenbacks. This was simply an exchange operation, and did not figure in the gold reserve.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Republican Senatorial Caucus Orders It Reported Without Change. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-The feature the Republican senatorial caucus held today was a discussion of the advisability of amending the House tariff bill by adding a free coinage amendment to it in the Senate. This discussion was confined largely to the free coinage wing of the party. The result of the meeting was the adoption of Senator Quay's resolution, introduced yesterday, expressing the sense of the caucus to be that the finance committee should report the bill as it came from the House. with verbal changes which will not alter the meaning of the measure in any essential feature. There was no roll call on this, but there were a few dissenting voices. There was no formal effort to bind the Senators to support the bill when it should come before the Senate, and it was left

open to amendments at that stage of the It was while the advisability of attempting to secure a pledge of support was under consideration that the silver question came up. It was sprung by a question as to what the silver Republicans would do in case a free silver amendment should be offered to the tariff bill in the Senate. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, was the first to respond to this inquiry. He stated that he should join the silver forces in the effort to secure the adoption of the free coinage substitute for the House bond bill, but that with the silver question disposed of in that connection he would advise that the silver reply to inquiries from himself, in which any effort that might be made to amend Mr. Hamlin said: "It is the opinion of the the tariff bill by adding a free coinage provision. Senator Carter followed in the same line of argument, advising united action on the part of the silver Republicans in opposition to such an amendment in the event previous passage of the silver substitute for the bond bill. He said that he thought their action on the bond bill would ficient indication to the country of their attitude. He did not say that he would oppose such an amendment by his vote in case of failure to secure concerted and unanimous action by his silver colleagues, but urged them strenuously to agree to this line of action Senator Teller announced his intention to

vote for a silver amendment if offered from any source, without announcing any purpos presenting such an amendment himself. He talked very earnestly on the subject, saying that he had, when the McKinley before Congress in 1890, foregone opportunity to amend the measure with a free coinage provision on the representation that the bill with such amendment would friends of that bill that the Sherman silver bill was passed as the only hope of defeating free coinage. He declared he would not again be placed in that predicament. Brief speeches were also made on this feature of the question by Senators Dubois, Mantle,

Shoupe and others. There was a sufficiently general expression nion among the silver Senators to show that there were not to exceed a halficzen who would hold out again unanimous agreement to refrain from voting for a silas to lead the anti-silver men in the caucus to conclude that if those who had expressed themselves against the policy of amendment could be induced to vote against these amendments regardless of the action of their sion and the enlisted men on one ment when offered. Senator Baker annaferred to the other. If, by reason of nounced himself as friendly to the proposition to coin the American silver product, and said he would offer an amendment to this effect to both the bond and the tariff bills. Mr. Baker also reiterated his declaracrews to man them. Considering the con- tion of vesterday to disregard the instructions of the caucus and vote against the bill unless amended on protection lines. There was a general expression of opinion that the oill, whether amended or unamended in the Senate, never would become a law. Several Senators expressed the opinion that it could not receive executive sanction. After the conclusion of the tariff bill an effort was made to proceed to consideration of the reorganization of the Senate by the ection of general officers, but the meeting

adjourned without taking up this proposi-tion. Immediately after adjournment a call was circulated for a caucus to-morrow to consider this question, and it is understood that a sufficient number of signatures was received to insure a caucus for that purpose at the time specified

"STATE OF HAWAIL"

Representative Spalding's Plan for

Annexing the Sandwich Islands. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands was broached in the House to-day by Mr. Spalding in the form of a resolution. The resolution provided that the Sandwich islands be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Hawaii, with a republican form ture on Shakespeare, on Sunday. Feb. 2. of government, to be adopted by the peo- next week.

through deputies in convention, with consent of the existing government. onditions are imposed that questions of boundary or complications with other gov-ernments be transmitted to the President to be laid before Congress for its final action before Jan. 1, 1888; that all property pertaining to the public defense be ceded to the United States, but the State retain all other property and the United States be liable for none of its debts. The resolution proposes as an alternative that Hawall may be admitted as a State by treaties between the two governments, with one representative in Congress, and proposes an appropriation of \$100,000 for making the treaties. The resolution was read unanimous consent and referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

On his request, Mr. Harrison was relieved from service on the election committee, No. 2, because his seat is conteste and Mr. Baily was appointed in his stead. Mr. Henderson stated that the committee on rules would not be able to report until to-morrow, and, at 12:45, the House adjourned.

ANTI-SILVER SENATORS.

They Can Muster Forty Votes Now,

and May Gain a Few More. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The anti-silver Democrats of the Senate held a meeting or conference to-day while the Republican Senators were in caucus. The object of the conference was to count how many men would be mustered against the free coinage amendment of the Senate finance committee to the bond bill. It was found that there are fourteen sure votes on the Democratic side against the silver proposition and the Democrats were assured that there are twenty-six Republicans who could be counted against the Jones amendment. This would make forty in all. Four more votes would be necessary to make a majority of the Senate. Both Democratic and blican anti-silver men are now making an effort to see if these four votes can be obtained. Among the Republicans who are not counted in the twenty-six anti-silver list and on which an effort will be made are Senators McBride, of Oregon, and Wilson, of Washington. On the Democratic Georgia, and Martin, of Virginia. It is not known with what hope the anti-silver men are working, but they say that the vote coinage may be defeated. The Democrats counted against the bill are: Brice, Caffery, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hill, Lindsay, Mills, Mitchell, Murphy, Palmer, Smith and Vilas.

A Populist Financial Scheme. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .-- Mr. Wolcott, of to-day and took the prescribed oath. He was very warmly received by his associates

on both sides of the chamber. Mr. Butler offered two amendments to the free-coinage substitute for the House bond The first prohibited the sale of interest-bearing bonds without the express consent of Congress, and the second made it mandatory on the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem greenbacks or treasury notes n silver as long as the market price o

4121/2 grains of silver was lower than that of 291/2 grains of gold. At the conclusion of the morning hour Mr. Sherman moved that the Senate adjourn, explained that an early adjournment would facilitate the work of the Senate (It being understood that the Republicans desired to hold a caucus.) Mr. Stewart, Populist, of Nevada, requested Mr. Sherman to withdraw his motion, in order to give him an opportunity to make some remarks on the financial question, but the Ohio Senator Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

The Porte Not to Be Bulldozed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The Navy Department is advised of the departure of the cruiser Minneapolis from Alexandretta for Smyrna. She will arrive at Smyrna probably to-merrow. The San Francisco is already there and the Marblehead is at Mersene, 840 miles distant. This doubtless gave rise to the overdrawn reports that a naval demonstration is about to occur at Smyrna as a means of forcing the Turkish govern ment to yield to the demands of the United States for an indemnity for recent depredations on missionary Secretary McAdoo said to-day that there was no significance in the movements of the ships toward Smyrna. These movements were not directed from Washington, but were brought about by the admiral in command of the fleet in Turkish waters.

Senator Sherman's Committee. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-The committee ng since the reorganization. Senator Sher man presiding and Senators Cameron, Culom, Lodge and Mills, the new members being present. The committee decided to hold a special session on Saturday for consideration of the Venezuelan, Cuban and Armenian questions. The meeting to-day was devoted to getting routine matters out of the way in order to permit the uninterrupted consideration of more important questions at the special meeting. It is expected the committee will consider the Monroe doctrine in connection with the Vene-

zuelan matter.

Morton Will Be Heard. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-The action of Secretary Morton in suspending the purchase and distribution of seeds was taken up by the Senate committee on agriculture to-day on Senator Hansbrough's resolution directing the Secretary to comply with the law requiring the distribution of agricultural seeds. The committee concluded to give Secretary Morton an opportunity to be heard before passing finally upon the resolution. Senators Warren, Gear and George were appointed a subcommittee to consider bills bearing upon the inspection of meats

and animals Lochren's Estimate Approved. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The subcommittee of the House appropriations con having charge of the pension bill has decided to increase the amount for the next fiscal year from \$138,000,000 to \$140,000,000, The last amount was that asked for by Commissioner Lochren in his estimates. Some of the most influential Republicans thought that Congress should not put itself on record as allowing less money for pen-

needed, so the bill was raised to the original estimates. SUICIDE OF J. W. FRITZE.

Electrician Three Years in Francis

Wilson's Opera Company. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.-Joseph W. Fritze, aged thirty-two years, electrician for the Francis Wilson Opera Company which is playing in this city, committed suicide while in bed at his boarding house this be vetoed, only to be told afterward by the | morning by shooting himself through the heart with a big army revolver. Fritze's home was in Kansas City. One of his sisters is said to be the wife of a son of James Flood, the San Prancisco millionaire. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 8 .- Joseph W. Fritze, member of the Francis Wilson Company, who committed suicide at Philadelphia, is well known here, where his parents reside. His eldest sister is the wife of James Flood, a son of the California millionaire ver amendment, and this showing was such | James C. Flood, who was associated with John W. Mackay, the mining magnate. Miss Maud, another sister, has been living with Mr. and Mrs. Flood at their home at Alma, Cal. Fritze had previously been employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company colleagues, they could defeat a silver amend- as electrician both here and at Denver, and three years ago he joined the Wilson Company in San Francisco. His father is a retired builder. No cause for the deceased taking his life is known. His brother left for Philadelphia to-day to bring the body

here for burial. QUAY GONE TO FLORIDA.

He Does Not Intend to Make Pence with David Martin's Faction.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 -- A party of State officials left this city on the midnight train over the Pennsylvania road for St. Lucia, Fla., where they will be the guests of Senator Quay. The Senator owns a cottage at this resort and two weeks will be spent in fishing, boating and gunning on the Indian river and its tributaries. The party was joined at Washington by Senator Quay and Lyman D. Gilbert, of Harrisburg. A rumor was circulated in this city yesterday that mutual friends had arranged for a renewal of the friendly relations which existed between Senator Quay and David Martin prior to the bitter factional fight waged between them last year and that Mr. Martin was to resume his former intimate political relationship with the Senator. In response to a telegram from Israel W. Durham, the Senator telegraphed as follows:
"The report is untrue. There is no deal. You will get nothing except what you The Republican primaries will be hel